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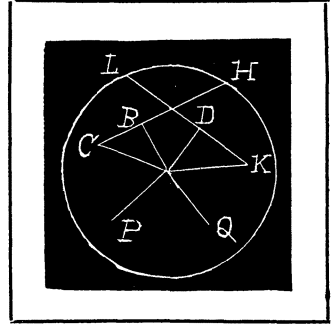
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$$= \frac{\pi}{4} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \sin^2 \theta d\theta / \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \sin \theta d\theta = \frac{\pi^2}{16}.$$

II. Solution by G. B. M. ZERR, A. M., Ph. D., Parsons, W. Va.

Let CH , LK be the diameters of the sections of the sphere made by the planes. B , D their centers; O the center of the sphere; OQ a line such that a line in the plane LK is parallel to the plane DOQ . $OC=OK=r$, $\angle COB=\theta$, $\angle KOD=\phi$, $\angle DOQ=\psi$. The limits of θ and ϕ are $\frac{1}{2}\pi$; of ψ , 0 and $\frac{1}{2}\pi$; of $\psi \pm (\theta-\phi)$ and $\theta+\phi$. The double sign is used $+$ for $\theta > \phi$, $-$ for $\theta < \phi$. Hence the chance p is



$$p = \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_{\pm(\theta-\phi)}^{\theta+\phi} d\theta d\phi d\psi / \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\pi} d\theta d\phi d\psi$$

$$= \frac{4}{\pi^3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_{\pm(\theta-\phi)}^{\theta+\phi} d\theta d\phi d\psi = \frac{8}{\pi^3} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} \phi d\theta d\phi = \frac{1}{\pi} \int_0^{\frac{1}{2}\pi} d\theta = \frac{1}{2}.$$

NOTE.—These two solutions differ in the method of distributing the direction of the random planes. ED. F.

NOTES AND NEWS.

Professor C. Alasia, mathematical editor of the "Rivista di Fisica e Matematica," of Pisa and Pavia, will review in that journal all new publications sent to him at Ozieri, Italy.

At the University of Chicago, Assistant Professor L. E. Dickson has been promoted to an associate professorship in mathematics, and Associate Professor Heinrich Maschke to a full professorship in mathematics.

The following courses in Mathematics and Mathematical Astronomy are to be given at the University of Chicago during the Summer Quarter of 1907 beginning June 15th: By Professor Moore: Graphical Methods in Algebra especially for teachers, 4 hours; Theory of Determinants, Advanced Course, 4 hours; General Seminar, 2 hours. By Professor Bolza: Theory of Functions of Complex Variables, 4 hours; Problems in Theory of Functions, 2 hours; Abelian Functions, 2 hours. By Assistant Professor Slaught: Integral Calculus, 5 hours; Differential Equations, 4 hours. By Associate Professor Dickson: Trigonometry, 5 hours; Solid Analytical Geometry, 5 hours; Continuous Groups, 4 hours. By Assistant Professor Moulton: Descriptive Astronomy, 5 hours; Introduction to Celestial Mechanics, 4 hours. By Assistant Professor Laves: Descriptive Astronomy, 5 hours; General Astronomy and Observatory Work, 5 hours. By Dr. Lunn: Curve Tracing and Differential Calculus, 5 hours; Dynamics of Oscillatory Systems, 4 hours. By Mr. Lennes: Plane Analytic Geometry, 5 hours; Critical Review of Secondary Mathematics, 4 hours. In the College of Education: By Professor Myers: Pedagogy of Elementary School Mathematics, Pedagogy of Secondary School Mathematics.